

CRIMINALLY USING DRUG PARAPHERNALIA
SECOND DEGREE
(Diluents, Dilutants or Adulterants)
Penal Law § 220.50(1)
(Committed on or after Nov. 1, 1990)
(Revised April 4, 2003)¹

The (specify) count is Criminally Using Drug Paraphernalia in the Second Degree.

Under our law, a person is guilty of Criminally Using Drug Paraphernalia in the Second Degree when that person knowingly possesses [*or sells*] diluents, dilutants or adulterants, [including but not limited to, any of the following: quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, lactose or dextrose] adapted for the dilution of narcotic drugs or stimulants, under circumstances evincing an intent to use [*or under circumstances evincing knowledge that some person intends to use,*] the same for purposes of unlawfully mixing, compounding, or otherwise preparing any narcotic drug or stimulant.

The following terms used in that definition have a special meaning:

POSSESS means to have physical possession or otherwise to exercise dominion or control over tangible property.²

[SELL means to sell, exchange, give or dispose of to another.

(Sell also includes an offer or agreement to sell even if actual delivery does not occur, provided that, at the time of the offer or agreement, the person has the intent and ability to make

¹ The revision was for the purpose of re-defining the term “sale” as it applied to an offer or agreement to sell.

²See Penal Law § 10.00(8). Where constructive possession is alleged, insert the appropriate instruction as found in the “Additional Charges” section at the end of this article.

the sale. An intent is a conscious objective or purpose. Thus, a person acts with intent to sell when that person's conscious objective or purpose is to sell.)]³

The term NARCOTIC DRUG includes.⁴

The term STIMULANT includes (specify) .⁵

A person KNOWINGLY possesses [or sells] diluents, dilutants or adulterants adapted for the dilution of narcotic drugs or stimulants, when that person is aware that he or she is in possession of [or selling] such a substance.⁶

INTENT means conscious objective or purpose.⁷ Thus, a person would have the intent to use diluents, dilutants or adulterants for the purpose of unlawfully mixing, compounding, or otherwise preparing any narcotic drug or stimulant when his or her conscious objective or purpose is to do so.

A person UNLAWFULLY mixes, compounds, or otherwise prepares a narcotic drug or stimulant when that person has no legal right to do so.⁸ Under our law, with certain exceptions not applicable here, a person has no legal right to mix, compound, or otherwise prepare a narcotic drug or stimulant.

In order for you to find the defendant guilty of this crime, the People are required to prove, from all the evidence in the case,

³ See Penal Law § 220.00(1); *People v. Samuels*, 99 N.Y.2d 20 (2002).

⁴ See Penal Law § 220.00(7).

⁵ See Penal Law § 220.00(11).

⁶ See Penal Law § 15.05(2). An expanded definition of “knowingly” is available in the General Charges section under Culpable Mental States.

⁷ See Penal Law § 15.05(1).

⁸ See Penal Law § 220.00(2) and Public Health Law § 3396(1).

beyond a reasonable doubt, each of the following three elements:

1. That on or about (date) , in the county of (county) , the defendant, (defendant's name) , possessed [or sold] diluents, dilutants or adulterants [including quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, lactose or dextrose], adapted for the dilution of narcotic drugs or stimulants;
2. That the defendant did so knowingly; and
3. That the defendant did so under circumstances evincing an intent to use [or under circumstances evincing knowledge that some person intended to use] the substance for purposes of unlawfully mixing, compounding, or otherwise preparing any narcotic drug or stimulant.

If you find the People have proven beyond a reasonable doubt each of those elements, you must find the defendant guilty of this crime.

If you find the People have not proven beyond a reasonable doubt any one or more of those elements, you must find the defendant not guilty of this crime.